S/INF/46

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL 1990

SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

UNITED NATIONS

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New York, 1991

NOTE

The *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council* are published on a yearly basis. The present volume contains the resolutions adopted and the decisions taken by the Council during the year 1990 on substantive questions, as well as decisions on some of the more important procedural matters. The resolutions and decisions are set out under general headings indicating the questions under consideration, which have themselves been divided into two parts. In each part the questions are arranged according to the date on which they were first taken up by the Council in the year under review, and under each question the resolutions and decisions appear in chronological order.

The decisions of the Council concerning its agenda will be found under the heading "Items included in the agenda of the Security Council in 1990 for the first time".

The resolutions are numbered in the order of their adoption. Each resolution is followed by the result of the vote. Decisions are usually taken without vote, but in cases where a vote has been recorded, it is given immediately after the decision.

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Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

Check-lists of Security Council documents (symbol S/. . .) for the years 1946 to 1949 inclusive will be found in *Check List of United Nations Documents, part 2, No. 1* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 53.I.3), and for 1950 and subsequent years in the *Supplements* to the *Official Records of the Security Council.*

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1990

In 1990, the membership of the Security Council was as follows:

Canada
China
Colombia
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Malaysia
Romania
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Yemen[1]
Zaire

[1] The General Assembly, at the 34th plenary meeting of its forty-fourth session, on 18 October 1989, elected Democratic Yemen as a non-permanent member of the Security Council for a term of office beginning on 1 January 1990. On 22 May 1990, Democratic Yemen and Yemen merged and have since that date been represented as one Member with the name "Yemen".

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1990

Part I. Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

THE SITUATION RELATING TO AFGHANISTAN[2]

Decisions

In a letter dated 9 January 1990,[3] the Secretary-General informed the President of the Security Council as follows:

"Pursuant to Security Council resolution 622 (1988), on 20 October 1989 I submitted to the Council a formal report.[4] I also kept the Council informed in the course of the year, and more particularly in February 1989.[5]

"In paragraph 17 of my report of 20 October, I indicated that more still needed to be done for the implementation of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, signed at Geneva on 14 April 1988,[6] and I drew the attention of the parties, as well as the guarantors, to the need to ensure the scrupulous implementation of the obligations they had entered into by signing the Geneva Agreements.

"Consequently, after consulting the parties to those Agreements, on whose behalf I approached the Council in April 1988[7] in order to obtain its consent to the deployment of United Nations military personnel in the region, I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council and inform me of the Council's agreement[8] with the proposal to extend the temporary detachment of military officers to Afghanistan and Pakistan. The concurrence of the countries supplying military personnel has already been secured."

At its 2904th meeting, on 11 January 1990, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation relating to Afghanistan: letter dated 9 January 1990 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21071)".

Resolution 647 (1990)

of 11 January 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling the letters dated 14 and 22 April 1988[7] from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council concerning the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, signed at Geneva on 14 April 1988,[6]

Recalling also the note by the Secretary-General of 15 February 1989[5] and his report of 20 October 1989,[4]

Recalling further its resolution 622 (1988) of 31 October 1988,

Taking note of the letter dated 9 January 1990 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,[3]

1. *Confirms* its agreement to the measures envisaged in the Secretary-General's letter of 9 January 1990[3] concerning the arrangements for the temporary deployment in Afghanistan and Pakistan of military officers from existing United Nations operations to assist in the mission of good offices for a further period of two months;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of further developments in accordance with the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, signed at Geneva on 14 April 1988.[6]

Adopted unanimously at the 2904th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 12 March 1990,[9] the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council as follows:

[2] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1988 and 1989.

[3] S/21071.

[4] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20911.

[5] *Ibid., Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20465.

[6] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988*, document S/19835, annex I.

[7] *Ibid.*, documents S/19834 and S/19835.

[8] The agreement of the Security Council was conveyed to the Secretary-General by the President of the Security Council after consultations with the members of the Council and subsequently confirmed in resolution 647 (1990) of 11 January 1990, the text of which is given below.

[9] S/21188.

"In its resolution 647 (1990) of 11 January 1990, the Security Council confirmed its agreement to the measures contained in my letter of 9 January[3] concerning the arrangements for the temporary deployment in Afghanistan and Pakistan of military officers from existing United Nations operations to assist in the mission of good offices for a further period of two months. These arrangements will come to an end on 15 March 1990. My consultations with the signatories to the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, signed at Geneva on 14 April 1988,[6] indicate that another extension of the existing arrangements would not meet with the necessary consensus.

"In the light of the above and having reviewed the mandate the Organization has given to me to encourage and facilitate the early realization of a comprehensive political settlement in Afghanistan, I intend to redeploy a limited number of military officers as military advisers to my Personal Representative in Afghanistan and Pakistan to assist in the further implementation of the responsibilities entrusted to me by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/15 of 1 November 1989 and in particular paragraph 10 thereof. The military officers will be detached temporarily from existing United Nations operations, with the concurrence of their respective countries.

"I wish to take this opportunity to place on record my appreciation for the manner in which Colonel Heikki Happonen (Finland), Deputy Representative, and the officers and civilian staff have performed their duties, in very difficult circumstances. I trust that it will be possible for me to retain the services of some of the officers who have served until now, in their new capacity as military advisers to Mr. Benon Sevan, my Personal Representative in Afghanistan and Pakistan."

In a letter dated 28 March 1990,[10] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter of 12 March 1990[9] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council, who have no objection to the action you propose."

[10] S/21218.

LETTER DATED 3 JANUARY 1990 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF NICARAGUA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Decision

At its 2905th meeting, on 17 January 1990, the Council decided to invite the representative of Nicaragua to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 3 January 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21066)".[11]

[11] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990.*

ITEMS RELATING TO THE MIDDLE EAST[12]

The situation in the Middle East

Decision

At its 2906th meeting, on 31 January 1990, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/21102)".[13]

Resolution 648 (1990)

of 31 January 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 25 January 1990,[14] and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

[12] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989.

[13] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990.*

[14] *Ibid.*, document S/21102.

Taking note of the letter dated 11 January 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[15]

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 31 July 1990;

2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978,[16] approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Adopted unanimously at the 2906th meeting.

Decision

At its 2925th meeting, on 31 May 1990, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/21305)".[17]

Resolution 655 (1990)

of 31 May 1990

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,[18]

Decides:

(*a*) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(*b*) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1990;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted unanimously at the 2925th meeting.

[15] *Ibid.*, document S/21074.

[16] *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978*, document S/12611.

[17] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990.*

[18] *Ibid.*, document S/21305.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 655 (1990), the President made the following statement:[19]

> "In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:
>
> "'As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[18] states, in paragraph 24: "Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.'"

At its 2931st meeting, on 31 July 1990, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/21406 and Add.1 and Corr.1)".[20]

Resolution 659 (1990)

of 31 July 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 24 and 26 July 1990,[21] and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 16 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[22]

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 31 January 1991;

2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978,[16] approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to

[19] S/21338.

[20] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1990.*

[21] *Ibid.*, documents S/21406 and Add.1 and Corr.1.

[22] *Ibid.*, document S/21396.

co-operate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Adopted unanimously at the 2931st meeting.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[23]

"The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,[21] submitted in conformity with resolution 648 (1990) of 31 January 1990.

"They reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Security Council extends the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, the members of the Council again stress the need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement and for the efforts of the Lebanese Government to extend its authority over all Lebanese territory.

"The members of the Security Council take this opportunity to commend the troops of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

In a letter dated 24 September 1990,[24] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council agreed, during their consideration in consultations on 31 July 1990 of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon[21] on the occasion of the renewal of the mandate of the Force to request that a review of the scale and deployment of the Force be carried out by the Secretariat in the light of the performance of its functions since its establishment in 1978 and with a view to fully implementing resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978. The Council is mindful of the great benefit that the presence of the Force continues to contribute to Lebanon. The members of the Council also agreed that the review should be carried out during the interim period of six months for which the mandate of the Force was extended on 31 July 1990, that is, prior to the expiration on 31 January 1991 of the current mandate.

"The members of the Council were of the view that such a review would accord with the spirit of the statement made by the President on behalf of the Council at the 2924th meeting, held on 30 May 1990,[25] in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled 'United Nations peace-keeping operations', and would provide the Council with a basis on which to assess whether existing arrangements for the Force should be maintained or changed."

At its 2964th meeting, on 30 November 1990, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/21950 and Corr.1)".[26]

Resolution 679 (1990)
of 30 November 1990

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,[27]

Decides:

(*a*) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(*b*) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1991;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted unanimously at the 2964th meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 679 (1990), the President of the Council made the following statement:[28]

"In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

"'As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer

[23] S/21418.
[24] S/21833.
[25] S/21323.
[26] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990.*
[27] *Ibid.*, document S/21950 and Corr.1.
[28] S/21974.

Force[27] states, in paragraph 23: "Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.'"

The situation in the occupied Arab territories

Decisions

At its 2910th meeting, on 15 March 1990, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Jordan and Senegal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 12 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21139)".[13]

At the same meeting, in response to the request dated 13 March 1990 from the observer of Palestine,[29] the Council decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the Head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to participate in the discussion, and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 11 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (Canada, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Jordan,[30] to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2912th meeting, on 27 March 1990, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Saudi Arabia,[31] to extend an invitation to Mr. Engin Ansay under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2914th meeting, on 28 March 1990, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, Morocco and the United Republic of Tanzania to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2915th meeting, on 29 March 1990, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kuwait and Nicaragua to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2920th meeting, on 3 May 1990, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Greece and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

On 22 May 1990, the President issued the following statement:[32]

"Following consultations with the members of the Security Council concerning the request to hold an immediate meeting of the Council contained in the letter dated 21 May 1990 from the representative of Bahrain,[33] the President has decided that the first meeting on the matter will be held at Geneva, at the United Nations Office, on Friday, 25 May 1990, at 3 p.m., and will continue until the speakers' list for that meeting is exhausted."

On the same day, the President issued the following additional statement:[34]

"In connection with the understanding reached at consultations of the Security Council, held on 22 May 1990, by which it was decided that the first meeting of the Council to consider the request contained in the letter dated 21 May 1990 from the representative of Bahrain[33] would be held at Geneva, at the United Nations Office, on Friday, 25 May 1990, at 3 p.m.,[32] the members of the Council also agreed to waive the requirement laid down in rule 49 of the provisional rules of procedure regarding the time of issuance of the verbatim record of the meeting. The verbatim record will, accordingly, be issued in New York subsequently."

At its 2923rd meeting, held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 25 May 1990, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bahrain, Bangladesh, Egypt, Gabon, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 21 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21300)".[35]

[29] Document S/21191, incorporated in the record of the 2910th meeting.

[30] Document S/21193, incorporated in the record of the 2910th meeting.

[31] Document S/21203, incorporated in the record of the 2912th meeting.

[32] S/21309.

[33] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21300.

[34] S/21310.

[35] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990*.

At the same meeting, in response to the request dated 22 May 1990 from the observer of Palestine,[36] the Council decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be extended to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to participate in the discussion, and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 11 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (Canada, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request[37] of the representative of Yemen,[1] to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, the Council moreover decided, at the request of the representative of Saudi Arabia,[38] to extend an invitation to Mr. Nabil Maarouf under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2926th meeting, on 31 May 1990, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Japan and Pakistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 21 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21300)".[35]

On 19 June 1990, following consultations, the President issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[39]

"The members of the Council strongly deplore the incident which occurred on 12 June 1990 in a clinic belonging to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, located near Shati' camp in Gaza, in which several innocent Palestinian women and children were wounded by a tear-gas grenade thrown by an Israeli officer.

"They are dismayed to find that the penalty imposed on that officer has been commuted.

"They reaffirm that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[40] is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and request the High Contracting Parties to ensure respect for the Convention.

"The members of the Council call upon Israel to abide by its obligations under that Convention."

At its 2945th meeting, on 5 October 1990, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 26 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21830)".[20]

At the same meeting, in response to the request dated 5 October 1990 from the observer of Palestine,[41] the Council decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be extended to the Head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the discussion and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as these conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 11 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (Canada, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2946th meeting, on 8 October 1990, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Jordan, Tunisia and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2947th meeting, on 9 October 1990, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Kuwait,[42] to extend an invitation to Mr. Abdulmalek Ismail Mohamed under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2948th meeting, on 12 October 1990, the Council invited the representatives of India and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

[36] Document S/21306, incorporated in the record of the 2923rd meeting.

[37] Document S/21313, incorporated in the record of the 2923rd meeting.

[38] Document S/21312, incorporated in the record of the 2923rd meeting.

[39] S/21363.

[40] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[41] Document S/21844, incorporated in the record of the 2945th meeting.

[42] Document S/21852, incorporated in the record of the 2947th meeting.

Resolution 672 (1990)

of 12 October 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980,

Reaffirming that a just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict must be based on its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, through an active negotiating process which takes into account the right to security for all States in the region, including Israel, as well as the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people,

Taking into consideration the statement of the Secretary-General relative to the purpose of the mission he is sending to the region and conveyed to the Council by the President on 12 October 1990,[43]

1. *Expresses alarm* at the violence which took place on 8 October at the Haram al-Sharif and other Holy Places of Jerusalem resulting in over twenty Palestinian deaths and the injury of more than one hundred and fifty people, including Palestinian civilians and innocent worshippers;

2. *Condemns* especially the acts of violence committed by the Israeli security forces resulting in injuries and loss of human life;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and responsibilities under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[40] which is applicable to all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

4. *Requests*, in connection with the decision of the Secretary-General to send a mission to the region, which the Council welcomes, that he submit a report to the Security Council, before the end of October 1990, containing his findings and conclusions and that he use as appropriate all of the resources of the United Nations in the region in carrying out the mission.

Adopted unanimously at the 2948th meeting.

Decision

At its 2949th meeting, on 24 October 1990, the Council invited the representative of the Sudan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 26 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21830)".[20]

Resolution 673 (1990)

of 24 October 1990

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the obligations of Member States under the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also its resolution 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990,

Having been briefed by the Secretary-General on 19 October 1990,

Expressing alarm at the rejection of resolution 672 (1990) by the Israeli Government, and its refusal to accept the mission of the Secretary-General,

Taking into consideration the statement of the Secretary-General relative to the purpose of the mission he is sending to the region and conveyed to the Council by the President on 12 October 1990,[43]

Gravely concerned at the continued deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories,

1. *Deplores* the refusal of the Israeli Government to receive the mission of the Secretary-General to the region;

2. *Urges* the Israeli Government to reconsider its decision and insists that it comply fully with resolution 672 (1990) and permit the mission to proceed in keeping with its purpose;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council the report requested in resolution 672 (1990);

4. *Affirms* its determination to give full and expeditious consideration to the report.

Adopted unanimously at the 2949th meeting.

Decisions

At its 2953rd meeting, on 7 November 1990, the Council decided to invite the representative of Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the occupied Arab territories:

"Letter dated 26 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21830);[20]

"Report submitted to the Security Council by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 672 (1990) (S/21919 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3)".[26]

At its 2957th meeting, on 16 November 1990, the Council decided, at the request of the representative of Egypt,[44] to extend an invitation to Mr. Engin Ansay under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2966th meeting, on 8 December 1990, the Council continued its consideration of the question.

In response to a motion by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with rule 33, paragraph 3, of the provisional rules of procedure, the Council decided, by a vote, to adjourn the meeting to Monday, 10 December 1990, at 3 p.m.

Adopted at the 2966th meeting by 9 votes to 4 (Colombia, Cuba, Malaysia, Yemen) with 2 abstentions (China, France).

[43] See 2948th meeting.

[44] Document S/21944, incorporated in the record of the 2957th meeting.

At its 2967th meeting, on 10 December 1990, the Council continued its consideration of the question.

After suspension and resumption of the meeting and in response to a motion by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with rule 33, paragraph 3, of the provisional rules of procedure, the Council decided, by a vote, to adjourn the meeting to Wednesday, 12 December 1990, at 6 p.m.

Adopted at the 2967th meeting by 9 votes to 4 (Colombia, Cuba, Malaysia, Yemen) with 2 abstentions (China, France).

At its 2968th meeting, on 12 December 1990, the Council continued its consideration of the question.

In response to a motion by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with rule 33, paragraph 3, of the provisional rules of procedure, the Council decided, by a vote, to adjourn the meeting to Monday, 17 December 1990, at 3 p.m.

Adopted at the 2968th meeting by 9 votes to 4 (Colombia, Cuba, Malaysia, Yemen) with 2 abstentions (China, France).

At its 2970th meeting, on 19 December 1990, the Council continued its consideration of the question.

In response to a motion by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in accordance with rule 33, paragraph 1, of the provisional rules of procedure, the Council decided, by a vote, to suspend the meeting.

Adopted at the 2970th meeting by 9 votes to 6 (China, Colombia, Cuba, France, Malaysia, Yemen).

At the resumed 2970th meeting, on 20 December 1990, prior to the adoption of resolution 681 (1990), the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[45]

"The members of the Council reaffirm their determination to support an active negotiating process in which all relevant parties would participate leading to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace to the Arab-Israeli conflict through negotiations which should be based on Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and should take into account the right to security of all States in the region, including Israel, and the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people.

"In this context, they agree that an international conference, at an appropriate time, properly structured, should facilitate efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement and lasting peace in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"However, they are of the view that there is not unanimity as to when would be the appropriate time for such a conference.

"In the view of the members of the Council, the question of the Arab-Israeli conflict is important and unique and must be addressed independently, on its own merits."

[45] S/22027.

Resolution 681 (1990)

of 20 December 1990

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the obligations of Member States under the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war, set forth in resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967,

Having received the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with resolution 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990 on ways and means of ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation,[46] and taking note in particular of paragraphs 20 to 26 thereof,

Taking note of the interest of the Secretary-General to visit and to send his envoy to pursue his initiative with the Israeli authorities, as indicated in paragraph 22 of his report, and of their recent invitation extended to him,

Gravely concerned at the dangerous deterioration of the situation in all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and at the violence and rising tension in Israel,

Taking into consideration the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 20 December 1990[45] concerning the method and approach for a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Arab-Israeli conflict,

Recalling its resolutions 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989 and 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, and alarmed by the decision of the Government of Israel to deport four Palestinians from the occupied territories in contravention of its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[40]

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report;

2. *Expresses its grave concern* over the rejection by Israel of its resolutions 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990 and 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990;

3. *Deplores* the decision by the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, to resume the deportation of Palestinian civilians in the occupied territories;

4. *Urges* the Government of Israel to accept the *de jure* applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[40] to all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Convention;

[46] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, documents S/21919 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3.

5. *Calls upon* the High Contracting Parties to the said Convention to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for its obligations under the Convention in accordance with article 1 thereof;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, to develop further the idea, expressed in his report, of convening a meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the said Convention to discuss possible measures that might be taken by them under the Convention and, for this purpose, to invite the Parties to submit their views on how the idea could contribute to the goals of the Convention, as well as on other relevant matters, and to report thereon to the Council;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to monitor and observe the situation regarding Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation, making new efforts in this regard on an urgent basis, and to utilize and designate or draw upon the United Nations and other personnel and resources present there, in the area and elsewhere, needed to accomplish this task, and to keep the Security Council regularly informed;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit a first progress report to the Security Council by the first week of March 1991 and to report every four months thereafter, and decides to remain seized of the matter as necessary.

Adopted unanimously at the 2970th meeting.

LETTER DATED 2 FEBRUARY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Decisions

At its 2907th meeting, on 9 February 1990, the Council discussed the item entitled "Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21120).[47]

At the same meeting, the President (Cuba) made a procedural statement, indicating his decision to have resort to rule 20 of the provisional rules of procedure and to yield the Chair, for the purpose of the consideration of the item currently on the agenda, to the representative of the member next in English alphabetical order (Democratic Yemen[1]).

[47] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990.*

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS[48]

Decisions

On 22 February 1990, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[49]

"The members of the Council recall the statement made on their behalf by the President on 14 December 1989.[50] They express their appreciation to the Secretary-General for his briefing on the current situation about his mission of good offices concerning Cyprus and give their full support to his efforts to assist the two communities to reach a just and lasting solution.

"The members of the Council stress the importance they attach to an early negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem.

"The members of the Council are pleased that the leaders of the two sides in Cyprus have accepted the Secretary-General's invitation to meet with him for an extended session beginning on 26 February 1990 to complete the work on an outline of an overall agreement, as agreed in June 1989.

"The members of the Council call upon the leaders of the two sides to demonstrate the necessary goodwill and flexibility and to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General so that the talks will result in a major step toward the resolution of the Cyprus problem.

"The members of the Council request the Secretary-General to report to the Council at the conclusion of the forthcoming meeting to inform them of the results achieved and of his assessment of the situation at that time."

At its 2909th meeting, on 12 March 1990, the Council

[48] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989.

[49] S/21160.

[50] See *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1989*, p. 18.

discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/21183)".[51]

Resolution 649 (1990)

of 12 March 1990

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 8 March 1990[52] on the recent meeting between the leaders of the two communities in Cyprus and on his assessment of the current situation,

Recalling its relevant resolutions on Cyprus,

Recalling also the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 22 February 1990[49] calling upon the leaders of the two communities to demonstrate the necessary goodwill and flexibility and to cooperate with the Secretary-General so that the talks will result in a major step forward toward the resolution of the Cyprus problem,

Expressing its regret that, in the more than twenty-five years since the establishment of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, it has not been possible to achieve a negotiated settlement of all aspects of the Cyprus problem,

Concerned that, at the recent meeting in New York, it was not possible to achieve results in arriving at an agreed outline of an overall agreement,

1. *Reaffirms* in particular its resolution 367 (1975) of 12 March 1975 as well as its support for the 1977[53] and 1979[54] high-level agreements between the leaders of the two communities in which they pledged to establish a bi-communal Federal Republic of Cyprus that will safeguard its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment, and exclude union in whole or in part with any other country and any form of partition or secession;

2. *Expresses its full support* for the current effort of the Secretary-General in carrying out his mission of good offices concerning Cyprus;

3. *Calls upon* the leaders of the two communities to pursue their efforts to reach freely a mutually acceptable solution providing for the establishment of a federation that will be bi-communal as regards the constitutional aspects and bi-zonal as regards the territorial aspects, in line with the present resolution and their 1977 and 1979 high-level agreements, and to co-operate, on an equal footing, with the Secretary-General in completing, in the first instance and on an urgent basis, an outline of an overall agreement, as agreed in June 1989;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue his mission of good offices in order to achieve the earliest possible progress and, toward this end, to assist the two communities by making suggestions to facilitate the discussions;

5. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to refrain from any action that could aggravate the situation;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the situation and the current effort;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Security Council, in his report due by 31 May 1990, of the progress made in resuming the intensive talks and in developing an agreed outline of an overall agreement in line with the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 2909th meeting.

Decisions

At its 2928th meeting, on 15 June 1990, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/21340 and Add.1)".[55]

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mr. Özer Koray under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 657 (1990)

of 15 June 1990

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 31 May and 13 June 1990,[56]

Taking note also of the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1990,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

1. *Extends once more* the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending on 15 December 1990;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 November 1990;

3. *Calls upon* all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate.

Adopted unanimously at the 2928th meeting.

[51] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990.*

[52] *Ibid.*, document S/21183.

[53] *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1977*, document S/12323.

[54] *Ibid., Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1979*, document S/13369, para. 51.

[55] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990.*

[56] *Ibid.*, documents S/21340 and Add.1.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 657 (1990), the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[57]

"The members of the Council recall Security Council resolution 649 (1990) of 12 March 1990 and other relevant resolutions. They express again their regret that, in the more than 25 years since the establishment of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, it has not been possible to achieve a negotiated settlement for all aspects of the Cyprus problem. They reiterate their full support for the current effort of the Secretary-General in carrying out his mission of good offices concerning Cyprus.

"The members of the Council also recall the statement made by the President on 30 May 1990 on United Nations peace-keeping operations.[58] They reiterate their view expressed in that statement that peace-keeping operations must be launched and maintained on a sound and secure financial basis. They therefore express their concern at the chronic and ever-deepening financial crisis facing the Force, as described in the Secretary-General's report[56] and in his letter of 31 May 1990 addressed to all States Members of the United Nations,[59] and they support his appeal for financial contributions which would enable the Force to continue to carry out the functions for which it was established."

At its 2930th meeting, on 19 July 1990, the Council discussed the item entitled:

"The situation in Cyprus:

"Report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/21393);[60]

"Letter dated 18 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21399)".[60]

At the same meeting, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[61]

"The members of the Council have considered the Secretary-General's report on his mission of good offices in Cyprus.[62] They are unanimous in giving their full support to the Secretary-General's current effort to assist the two communities to reach a just and lasting solution. They agree with his assessment of recent developments, share his concern about the lack of progress, and endorse his plan of action.

"The members of the Council reaffirm resolution 649 (1990) of 12 March 1990, which was accepted by both sides, and reiterate the importance they attach to an early negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem.

"The members of the Council call on the leaders of the two communities to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General on the basis of his plan of action and to arrive, on an urgent basis, at an agreed outline of an overall agreement. In line with resolution 649 (1990), they request the Secretary-General to make suggestions, as necessary, to assist the two communities in arriving at an agreed outline.

"The members of the Council again call on the parties concerned to refrain, especially at this sensitive stage in the process, from any action or statement that could aggravate the situation. They express their concern over any action which contravenes paragraph 5 of resolution 550 (1984) of 11 May 1984 and paragraph 5 of resolution 649 (1990). They call upon both communities to concentrate their efforts on promoting mutual confidence and reconciliation.

"The members of the Council request the Secretary-General to inform the Council by 31 October 1990 about the implementation of his plan of action."

On 9 November 1990, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[63]

"The members of the Council have considered the Secretary-General's report on his mission of good offices in Cyprus.[64] They reiterate their full support of the Secretary-General's current effort and reaffirm their endorsement of his plan of action to complete an outline of an overall agreement covering the critical substantive issues specified in paragraph 7 of his report to the Council of 8 March 1990.[52]

"The members of the Council reaffirm resolution 649 (1990) of 12 March 1990.

"The members of the Council stress the urgent need to arrive at a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem and express their regret that an outline of an overall agreement has not yet been completed. They call for renewed political will and commitment by all parties to facilitate a process of negotiations.

"The members of the Council request the parties concerned to extend to the Secretary-General during the coming period their full co-operation and to refrain from taking any action or making any public statement that could further complicate his efforts.

"The members of the Council request the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 15 February 1991 on the outcome of his effort to arrive at an agreed outline of an overall agreement and to provide the Council with his assessment of the situation at that time. They will examine closely the Secretary-General's report and assessment, particularly as they relate to resolution of the substantive issues in the outline."

At its 2969th meeting, on 14 December 1990, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/21981 and Add.1)."[65]

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[57] S/21361.

[58] S/21323.

[59] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21351.

[60] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1990.*

[61] S/21400.

[62] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1990*, document S/21393.

[63] S/21934.

[64] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/21932.

[65] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990.*

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mr. Özer Koray under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 680 (1990)

of 14 December 1990

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 7 and 14 December 1990,[66]

Taking note also of the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1990,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

1. *Extends once more* the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending on 15 June 1991;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 31 May 1991;

3. *Calls upon* all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate.

Adopted at the 2969th meeting by 14 votes to none with 1 abstention (Canada).

Decision

At its 2971st meeting, on 21 December 1990, the Council discussed the item entitled:

"The situation in Cyprus:

"Report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/21981 and Add.1);[65]

"Report of the Secretariat review team on the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (S/21982);[65]

"Letter dated 12 December 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of Australia, Austria, Denmark, Ireland and Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21996)".[65]

Resolution 682 (1990)

of 21 December 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 establishing the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for an initial period of three months,

Recalling also its subsequent resolutions extending the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, most recently its resolution 680 (1990) of 14 December 1990,

Reaffirming the statement of the President of the Council of 30 May 1990,[58] in which the members emphasized that United Nations peace-keeping operations must be launched and maintained on a sound and secure financial basis,

Concerned about the chronic and ever-deepening financial crisis facing the Force, as described in the report of the Secretary-General[66] and as expressed in the statement of the President of the Council of 15 June 1990,[57]

1. *Decides* to examine the problem of the costs and financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus in all its aspects, bearing in mind the financial crisis facing the Force and the report of the Secretariat Review Team of 7 December 1990,[67] and to report by 1 June 1991 on alternative arrangements for meeting the costs of the Force for which the United Nations is responsible, in order to place the Force on a sound and secure financial basis;

2. *Also decides* to consider, not later than early June 1991, comprehensively and favourably the results of the examination mentioned in paragraph 1 above, with a view to putting into effect an alternative method of financing the Force which could, *inter alia*, include the use of assessed contributions, simultaneously with the extension of the mandate on or before 15 June 1991.

Adopted unanimously at the 2971st meeting.

[66] *Ibid.*, documents S/21981 and Add.1.

[67] *Ibid.*, document S/21982.

THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ[68]

Decisions

At its 2908th meeting, on 27 February 1990, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq".

At the same meeting, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[69]

"The Council expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his briefing on the situation between Iran and Iraq and on his integrated approach to the format, agenda and timetable for direct talks between

[68] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989.

[69] S/21172.

the parties aimed at achieving the full implementation of resolution 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987.

"Accordingly, the Council fully supports the efforts of the Secretary-General aimed at the holding of appropriately structured direct talks between both parties under his auspices, for a period of two months and with a specific agenda, the elements of which he outlined to the members of the Council, that he would propose to the parties, on the basis of the concluding observations contained in his report of 22 September 1989.[70]

"The Council calls upon both parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in his ongoing efforts, considering that 18 months after the cease-fire between Iran and Iraq, resolution 598 (1987) has not yet been fully implemented.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to report to it at the conclusion of this stage of his efforts and to inform it on the results achieved and on the further steps he envisages for the full implementation of resolution 598 (1987)."

At its 2916th meeting, on 29 March 1990, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (S/21200)".[71]

Resolution 651 (1990)

of 29 March 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987, 619 (1988) of 9 August 1988, 631 (1989) of 8 February 1989 and 642 (1989) of 29 September 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group of 22 March 1990,[72] and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Decides:

(*a*) To call once again upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 598 (1987);

(*b*) To extend the mandate of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group for a further period of six months, that is, until 30 September 1990;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 598 (1987).

Adopted unanimously at the 2916th meeting.

[70] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20862.

[71] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990.*

[72] *Ibid.*, document S/21200.

Decision

At its 2944th meeting, on 27 September 1990, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (S/21803)".[73]

Resolution 671 (1990)

of 27 September 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987, 619 (1988) of 9 August 1988, 631 (1989) of 8 February 1989, 642 (1989) of 29 September 1989 and 651 (1990) of 29 March 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group of 21 September 1990,[74] and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group for a further period of two months, that is, until 30 November 1990, as recommended by the Secretary-General;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, during November, a report on his further consultations with the parties about the future of the Military Observer Group, together with his recommendations on this matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 2944th meeting.

Decision

At its 2961st meeting, on 28 November 1990, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (S/21960)".[75]

Resolution 676 (1990)

of 28 November 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987, 619 (1988) of 9 August 1988, 631 (1989) of 8 February 1989, 642 (1989) of 29 September 1989, 651 (1990) of 29 March 1990 and 671 (1990) of 27 September 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group of 23 November 1990[76] and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

[73] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1990.*

[74] *Ibid.*, document S/21803.

[75] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990.*

[76] *Ibid.*, document S/21960.

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group for a further period of two months, that is, until 31 January 1991, as recommended by the Secretary-General;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, during January 1991, a report on his further consultations with the parties about the future of the Military Observer Group, together with his recommendations on this matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 2961st meeting.

CENTRAL AMERICA: EFFORTS TOWARDS PEACE[77]

Decision

At its 2913th meeting, on 27 March 1990, the Council discussed the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace—report of the Secretary-General (S/21194)".[78]

Resolution 650 (1990)

of 27 March 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989 and 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989,

Reiterating its support for the Central American peace process and commending the efforts made by the Central American Presidents, represented by the agreements they have concluded,

Urging all parties to comply with their undertakings under those agreements, including in particular the commitments relating to regional security, and reiterating its full support for the Secretary-General's mission of good offices in the region,

Noting with appreciation the efforts undertaken to date by the Secretary-General in support of the Central American peace process, including his continuing efforts to promote voluntary demobilization, resettlement and repatriation, as reflected in his report of 15 March 1990,[79]

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Decides* to authorize, on a contingency basis in accordance with that report, an enlargement of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America and the addition of armed personnel to its strength, in order to enable it to play a part in the voluntary demobilization of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments regarding the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 2913th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 29 March 1990,[80] the Secretary-General referred to paragraphs 20 and 25 (*a*) of his report of 11 October 1989[81] in which he had described the proposed organization of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America and stated that, after consulting with the five Governments concerned, he would seek the Council's consent to the composition of the military element of the Observer Group. He stated that, as the Council was aware,[82] the military personnel of the Observer Group was currently contributed by Canada, Colombia, Ireland, Spain and Venezuela, with civilian elements from the Federal Republic of Germany. He had presently received an offer from the Government of Argentina to contribute the four fast patrol boats, with crews, which were required by the Observer Group for duty in the Gulf of Fonseca. Having completed his consultations with the Governments of the five countries in which the Observer Group was deployed, he proposed to accept the offer of the Government of Argentina. In a letter dated 5 April 1990,[83] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 March 1990 concerning the composition of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America[80] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They have considered the matter and agreed to the proposal in your letter."

In a letter dated 19 April 1990[84] addressed to the President of the Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to the mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America and stated that, as he had reported to the members of the Council in informal consultations held in the afternoon of 19 April, a series of agreements had been signed at Managua earlier on the same date by the Government of Nicaragua, representatives of the President-Elect, representatives of the northern, central and Atlantic fronts of the Nicaraguan resistance and the Archbishop of Managua, Cardinal Obando y Bravo, relating to the voluntary demobilization of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance. The Secretary-General also stated that, as a consequence of these agreements, the parties had requested that the Observer Group should monitor both a cease-fire which had come into effect at noon (local time) on 19 April and

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[77] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1989.

[78] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990.*

[79] *Ibid.*, document S/21194.

[80] S/21232.

[81] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20895.

[82] See *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1989*, p. 21.

[83] S/21233.

[84] S/21257.

the separation of forces which would result from the withdrawal of the Nicaraguan Government's forces from the security zones which were to be established in Nicaragua to facilitate the demobilization of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance. These tasks, he added, would constitute an addition to the mandate of the Observer Group and therefore require the approval of the Council. As he had indicated in informal consultations of the Council, the Secretary-General stated that he believed that the agreements signed at Managua constituted an important step forward in the Central American peace process and, accordingly, he recommended that the Council approve the necessary enlargement of the mandate of the Observer Group.

In another letter dated 19 April 1990[85] addressed to the President of the Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to his report of 15 March 1990,[79] which had been approved by the Council in its resolution 650 (1990) of 27 March 1990. In paragraph 11 of that report, he had indicated that he had asked certain Member States to contribute the 119 additional military observers which were required to cover the shortfall in phase III of the deployment of the Observer Group and to permit the early deployment of phase IV. He stated that, in addition to an offer of 13 additional observers from one of the existing contributing Governments, he had received offers from the Governments of Brazil, Ecuador, India and Sweden to contribute a total of 85 military observers and the decision of a fifth Member State was awaited. Having consulted the Governments of the five countries in which the Observer Group was deployed, he proposed to accept the offers. In a letter dated 10 April 1990,[86] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 19 April 1990 concerning the composition of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America[85] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They have considered the matter and agreed to the proposal in your letter."

At its 2919th meeting, on 20 April 1990, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace".

Resolution 653 (1990)

of 20 April 1990

The Security Council,

Having examined the letter addressed to the President of the Council by the Secretary-General on 19 April 1990[84] concerning the United Nations Observer Group in Central America, as well as his statement of the same date to the members of the Security Council in which he briefed them on the agreements signed at Managua that day,[87] which envisage the complete demobilization of the Nicaraguan resistance by the Observer Group during the period from 25 April to 10 June 1990,

Reaffirming its resolutions 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989 and 650 (1990) of 27 March 1990,

1. *Approves* the proposals concerning the addition of new tasks to the mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America contained in the letter of the Secretary-General of 19 April 1990[84] and in his statement;[87]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on all aspects of the operations of the Observer Group before the expiry of the current mandate period on 7 May 1990.

Adopted unanimously at the 2919th meeting.

Decision

At its 2921st meeting, on 4 May 1990, the Council discussed the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace—report of the Secretary-General (S/21274 and Add.1)".[88]

Resolution 654 (1990)

of 4 May 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989, 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989, 650 (1990) of 27 March 1990 and 653 (1990) of 20 April 1990, as well as the statement made by the President of the Council on its behalf on 7 November 1989,[89]

Recalling the initial agreement reached at Geneva on 4 April 1990 by the parties to the conflict in El Salvador, under the auspices of the Secretary-General,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 27 April and 2 May 1990;[90]

2. *Decides* to extend, under its authority, the mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America as defined in resolutions 644 (1989), 650 (1990) and 653 (1990), for a further period of six months, that is, until 7 November 1990, on the understanding, as expressed by the Secretary-General in his report,[91] that the tasks of the Observer Group of monitoring the cease-fire and separation of forces in Nicaragua and demobilizing members of the Nicaraguan resistance will lapse with the completion of the demobilization process, not later than 10 June 1990, and bearing in mind the need to continue to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources;

3. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to promote the achievement of a negotiated political solution to the conflict in El Salvador;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments and to

[85] S/21261.
[86] S/21262.
[87] S/21259, annex.

[88] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990.*
[89] See *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1989*, p. 21.
[90] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, documents S/21274 and Add.1.
[91] *Ibid.*, document S/21274, para. 34.

report on all aspects of the operations of the Observer Group before the expiry of the current mandate period and in particular to report to the Council not later than 10 June 1990 concerning the completion of the demobilization process.

Adopted unanimously at the 2921st meeting.

Decisions

At its 2922nd meeting, on 23 May 1990, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace".

At the same meeting, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[92]

"The members of the Council recall that the Council, in conformity with its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, has supported the Central American peace process from the outset. This has resulted in its decision to set up the United Nations Observer Group for Central America, whose mandate it subsequently enlarged and reaffirmed on two occasions.

"The members of the Council also recall the decision taken by the Council in its resolution 654 (1990) of 4 May 1990 to extend the mandate of the Observer Group until 7 November 1990 on the understanding that its tasks of monitoring the cease-fire and separation of forces in Nicaragua and demobilizing members of the resistance would lapse with the completion of the demobilization process, not later than 10 June 1990.

"The members of the Council, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[90] and fully supporting his efforts, express their concern at the slow pace of the demobilization process during its first two weeks. It is clear that the process must be accelerated if the deadline of 10 June set for its completion is to be met.

"In the light of the foregoing, the members of the Council call on the resistance to meet fully and urgently the commitments it made in agreeing to demobilize. They also support the Government of Nicaragua in its efforts to facilitate, by taking the necessary steps, timely demobilization and urge it to continue such efforts. They also call on all others with influence in this matter to take action to ensure that demobilization now proceeds in accordance with the agreements entered into by the Nicaraguan parties, and in particular to ensure that the 10 June deadline is respected.

"The members of the Council request the Secretary-General, through a senior representative, to continue to observe the situation on the ground first-hand and to report to the Council by 4 June.

"The members of the Council request the Secretary-General to convey the Council's position to the five Central American Presidents.

"The members of the Council also request the Secretary-General to convey the Council's concerns about the situation described above to the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, who shares responsibilities with the Secretary-General of the United Nations as regards the operations of the International Support and Verification Commission."

[92] S/21331.

At its 2927th meeting, on 8 June 1990, the Council discussed the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace—reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (S/21341 and S/21349)".[88]

Resolution 656 (1990)
of 8 June 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 654 (1990) of 4 May 1990 and the statement made by the President of the Council on its behalf on 23 May[92] concerning the United Nations Observer Group in Central America,

Expressing its concern that the process of demobilization has not yet been fully completed, although progress is now being made after the removal of obstacles that prevented the conclusion of the demobilization process on 10 June 1990, as stipulated in resolution 654 (1990),

Having studied the report submitted by the Secretary-General on 4 June 1990[93] as well as his statement of 8 June to the members of the Council,[94]

1. *Decides* that the tasks of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America of monitoring the cease-fire and separation of forces in Nicaragua and demobilizing members of the Nicaraguan resistance shall be extended, on the understanding, as recommended by the Secretary-General,[95] that those tasks will lapse with the completion of the demobilization process, not later than 29 June 1990;

2. *Urges* all those directly involved in the demobilization process to take all necessary measures to maintain and, if possible, increase the rate of demobilization so as to complete it, at the latest, on the date specified in paragraph 1 above;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments and in particular to report to it not later than 29 June 1990 concerning the completion of the demobilization process.

Adopted unanimously at the 2927th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 29 August 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council,[96] the Secretary-General referred to the negotiations which were under way between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional under his auspices. He stated that he had informed the Council in his statement in

[93] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21341.

[94] *Ibid.*, document S/21349.

[95] *Ibid.*, para. 11.

[96] S/21717.

informal consultations on 3 August that it was envisaged that the United Nations would in due course be formally requested to carry out a certain number of tasks relating to the monitoring of a cessation of armed confrontation, the verification of respect for human rights and the monitoring of the forthcoming electoral process. As a result of the most recent round of direct talks just concluded in Costa Rica, it emerged that the parties shared the wish that preparations for carrying out the responsibilities envisaged should be initiated at the earliest possible date. The Secretary-General stated further that his representative, Mr. Alvaro de Soto, who had been in El Salvador shortly before the last round, had ascertained in his consultations with a broad spectrum of representatives of Salvadorian society, as well as all political parties, that the wish of the Government and of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional was widely shared.

The Secretary-General added that while in the absence of a formal and verifiable cessation of combat there was no certainty that conditions existed for carrying out those tasks in a systematic fashion throughout El Salvador, he believed that the time had come to take steps which would put the United Nations in a position to assess the local situation and initiate preparations so as to undertake the monitoring tasks as soon as circumstances permitted. He was therefore at that time seeking the concurrence of the Council with his making the necessary arrangements, as soon as practicable, including the possible establishment of a small preparatory office in El Salvador, for the United Nations verification mission which was to be set up at the appropriate time. Verification *per se* would await further consultation with the members of the Council. The Secretary-General stated that he would appreciate hearing from the President of the Council on this matter at an early stage.

In a letter dated 6 September 1990,[97] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 August 1990 concerning preparatory arrangements for a United Nations verification mission in El Salvador[98] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They have considered the matter and concur with the proposal in your letter."

At its 2952nd meeting, on 5 November 1990, the Council discussed the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace—report of the Secretary-General (S/21909)".[98]

Resolution 675 (1990)

of 5 November 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989 and 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989, as well as the statement made by the President of the Council on its behalf on 7 November 1989,[89]

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 26 October 1990;[99]

2. *Decides* to extend, under its authority, the mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America, as defined in resolution 644 (1989), for a further period of six months, that is, until 7 May 1991, bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General and the need to continue to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments and to report on all aspects of the operations of the Observer Group before the expiry of the new mandate period.

Adopted unanimously at the 2952nd meeting.

[97] S/21718.

[98] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990.*

[99] *Ibid.*, document S/21909.

UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

Decisions

At its 2924th meeting, on 30 May 1990, the Council discussed the item entitled "United Nations peace-keeping operations".

At the same meeting, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[100]

"The members of the Council note with satisfaction that the United Nations has in recent years played an increasingly important and active role in restoring and maintaining international peace and security. The peace-keeping operations of the United Nations have become a valuable instrument facilitating the settlement of international disputes. Recent successful peace-keeping operations have, for their part, contributed to the enhanced standing and effectiveness of the United Nations.

"The members of the Council express their deep satisfaction with the growing support of the international community for United Nations peace-keeping and, in particular, with the participation of a growing number of Member States in the operations. They pay tribute to the Secretary-General and his staff for their tireless efforts in the conduct of those operations. They also commend States which have provided resources for such operations. Furthermore, they commend the peace-keeping forces for their exemplary and dedicated service in the cause of international peace and security.

[100] S/21323.

"The members of the Council consider it of vital importance that adequate resources are available for the preparation, deployment and maintenance of the United Nations peace-keeping operations. This must be underlined all the more in view of the new challenges in prospect. They urge Member States to respond positively and rapidly to requests from the Secretary-General for contributions of financial, human and material resources for the operations. They emphasize that the operations must be launched and maintained on a sound and secure financial basis and stress the importance of full and timely payments of assessed contributions. At the same time, they underscore that the operations must be planned and conducted with maximum efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

"The members of the Council also emphasize the importance of political support by all Member States, and in particular by the parties concerned, for United Nations peace-keeping and for the action of the Secretary-General in conducting the operations. They stress that a peace-keeping operation is essentially a temporary measure, intended to facilitate the resolution of conflicts and disputes. Its mandate is not automatically renewable. Peace-keeping should never be construed as a substitute for the ultimate goal: an early negotiated settlement. In the light of this, the members of the Council will continue to examine carefully the mandate of each operation and, when necessary, vary it in response to prevailing circumstances.

"The members of the Council, while recognizing the principle that peace-keeping should only be undertaken with the consent of the host countries and the parties concerned, urge the host countries and all parties involved to assist and facilitate in every way the successful and safe deployment and functioning of the United Nations peace-keeping operations in order to enable the fulfilment of their mandates, including the early conclusion of status-of-forces agreements with the United Nations and the provision of appropriate infrastructure support.

"The members of the Council are encouraged by recent achievements of United Nations peace-keeping. Bearing in mind the primary responsibility of the Council under the Charter of the United Nations, they express their determination to continue to work jointly and in co-operation with the Secretary-General for the prevention and resolution of international conflicts. The members of the Council remain ready to consider launching new peace-keeping operations as and when necessary in the interest of international peace and security, in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter."

THE SITUATION CONCERNING WESTERN SAHARA[101]

Decision

At its 2929th meeting, on 27 June 1990, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara: report of the Secretary-General (S/21360)".[102]

Resolution 658 (1990)

of 27 June 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, by which it decided to authorize the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative for Western Sahara and to request the Secretary-General to transmit to it as soon as possible a report on the holding of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara and on ways and means to ensure the organization and supervision of such a referendum by the United Nations in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity,

Recalling also that, on 30 August 1988, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y de Río de Oro gave their agreement in principle to the proposals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in the framework of their joint mission of good offices,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara,[103]

1. *Expresses* its full support to the Secretary-General in his mission of good offices, pursued jointly with the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, with a view to settling the question of Western Sahara;

2. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General,[103] transmitted to the Council in accordance with resolution 621 (1988) with a view to settling the question of Western Sahara, which contains the full text of the settlement proposals as accepted by the two parties on 30 August 1988 as well as an outline of the plan provided by the Secretary-General in order to implement those proposals;

3. *Calls upon* the two parties to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in their efforts aimed at an early settlement of the question of Western Sahara;

4. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to dispatch, in the immediate future, a technical mission to the territory and to neighbouring countries, in particular to refine the administrative aspects of the outlined plan and to obtain the necessary information for the preparation of a further report to the Council;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the

[101] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1975 and 1988.

[102] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990.*

[103] *Ibid.*, document S/21360.

Security Council as soon as possible a further detailed report on his implementation plan, containing, in particular, an estimate of the cost of the United Nations Mission for the referendum in Western Sahara, on the understanding that this further report should be the basis on which the Council would authorize the establishment of the Mission.

Adopted unanimously at the 2929th meeting.

THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

Decision

At its 2932nd meeting, on 2 August 1990, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq and Kuwait to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait:

"Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21423);[104]

"Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21424)".[104]

Resolution 660 (1990)

of 2 August 1990

The Security Council,

Alarmed by the invasion of Kuwait on 2 August 1990 by the military forces of Iraq,

Determining that there exists a breach of international peace and security as regards the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait,

Acting under Articles 39 and 40 of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait;

2. *Demands* that Iraq withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its forces to the positions in which they were located on 1 August 1990;

3. *Calls upon* Iraq and Kuwait to begin immediately intensive negotiations for the resolution of their differences and supports all efforts in this regard, and especially those of the League of Arab States;

4. *Decides* to meet again as necessary to consider further steps to ensure compliance with the present resolution.

Adopted at the 2932nd meeting by 14 votes to none. One member (Yemen) did not participate in the vote.

Decision

At its 2933rd meeting, on 6 August 1990, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item.

Resolution 661 (1990)

of 6 August 1990

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990,

Deeply concerned that that resolution has not been implemented and that the invasion by Iraq of Kuwait continues, with further loss of human life and material destruction,

Determined to bring the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq to an end and to restore the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait,

Noting that the legitimate Government of Kuwait has expressed its readiness to comply with resolution 660 (1990),

Mindful of its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Affirming the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, in response to the armed attack by Iraq against Kuwait, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Determines* that Iraq so far has failed to comply with paragraph 2 of resolution 660 (1990) and has usurped the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait;

2. *Decides*, as a consequence, to take the following measures to secure compliance of Iraq with paragraph 2 of resolution 660 (1990) and to restore the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait;

3. *Decides* that all States shall prevent:

(*a*) The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in Iraq or Kuwait exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution;

(*b*) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which would promote or are calculated to promote the export or trans-shipment of any commodities or products from Iraq or Kuwait; and any dealings by their nationals or their flag vessels or in their territories in any commodities or products originating in Iraq or Kuwait and exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution, including in particular any transfer of funds to Iraq or Kuwait for the purposes of such activities or dealings;

(*c*) The sale or supply by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels of any commodities or products, including weapons or any other military equipment, whether or not originating in their territories but not including supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs, to any person or body in Iraq or Kuwait or to any person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in or operated from Iraq or Kuwait, and any activities by their

[104] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1990.*

nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote such sale or supply of such commodities or products;

4. *Decides* that all States shall not make available to the Government of Iraq, or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Iraq or Kuwait, any funds or any other financial or economic resources and shall prevent their nationals and any persons within their territories from removing from their territories or otherwise making available to that Government or to any such undertaking any such funds or resources and from remitting any other funds to persons or bodies within Iraq or Kuwait, except payments exclusively for strictly medical or humanitarian purposes and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs;

5. *Calls upon* all States, including States non-members of the United Nations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution notwithstanding any contract entered into or licence granted before the date of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(*a*) To examine the reports on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution which will be submitted by the Secretary-General;

(*b*) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the provisions laid down in the present resolution;

7. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate fully with the Committee in the fulfilment of its tasks, including supplying such information as may be sought by the Committee in pursuance of the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for that purpose;

9. *Decides* that, notwithstanding paragraphs 4 to 8 above, nothing in the present resolution shall prohibit assistance to the legitimate Government of Kuwait, and calls upon all States:

(*a*) To take appropriate measures to protect assets of the legitimate Government of Kuwait and its agencies;

(*b*) Not to recognize any régime set up by the occupying Power;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, the first report to be submitted within thirty days;

11. *Decides* to keep this item on its agenda and to continue its efforts to put an early end to the invasion by Iraq.

Adopted at the 2933rd meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Cuba and Yemen).

Decision

At its 2934th meeting, on 9 August 1990, the Council decided to invite the representative of Oman to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait:

"Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21423);[104]

"Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21424);[104]

"Letter dated 8 August 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21470)".[104]

Resolution 662 (1990)

of 9 August 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990 and 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990,

Gravely alarmed by the declaration by Iraq of a "comprehensive and eternal merger" with Kuwait,

Demanding once again that Iraq withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its forces to the positions in which they were located on 1 August 1990,

Determined to bring the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq to an end and to restore the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait,

Determined also to restore the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait,

1. *Decides* that annexation of Kuwait by Iraq under any form and whatever pretext has no legal validity, and is considered null and void;

2. *Calls upon* all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize that annexation, and to refrain from any action or dealing that might be interpreted as an indirect recognition of the annexation;

3. *Demands* that Iraq rescind its actions purporting to annex Kuwait;

4. *Decides* to keep this item on its agenda and to continue its efforts to put an early end to the occupation.

Adopted unanimously at the 2934th meeting.

Decision

At its 2937th meeting, on 18 August 1990, the Council decided to invite the representative of Italy to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait:

"Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21423);[104]

"Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21424);[104]

"Letter dated 8 August 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21470);[104]

"Letter dated 18 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21561)".[104]

Resolution 664 (1990)

of 18 August 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling the Iraqi invasion and purported annexation of Kuwait, and its resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990 and 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990,

Deeply concerned about the safety and well-being of third-State nationals in Iraq and Kuwait,

Recalling the obligations of Iraq in this regard under international law,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to pursue urgent consultations with the Government of Iraq following the concern and anxiety expressed by the members of the Council on 17 August 1990,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Demands* that Iraq permit and facilitate the immediate departure from Kuwait and Iraq of third-State nationals and grant immediate and continuing access of consular officials to such nationals;

2. *Also demands* that Iraq take no action to jeopardize the safety, security or health of such nationals;

3. *Reaffirms* its decision in resolution 662 (1990) that annexation of Kuwait by Iraq is null and void, and therefore demands that the Government of Iraq rescind its orders for the closure of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait and the withdrawal of the immunity of their personnel, and refrain from any such actions in the future;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on compliance with the present resolution at the earliest possible time.

Adopted unanimously at the 2937th meeting.

Decision

At its 2938th meeting, on 25 August 1990, the Council discussed the item entitled:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait:

"Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21423);[104]

"Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21424);[104]

"Letter dated 8 August 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21470);[104]

"Letter dated 18 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21561).

"Letter dated 24 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21634);[104]

"Letter dated 24 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21635);[104]

"Letter dated 24 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21636);[104]

"Letter dated 24 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21637);[104]

"Letter dated 24 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21638);[104]

"Letter dated 24 August 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21639)".[104]

Resolution 665 (1990)

of 25 August 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990 and 664 (1990) of 18 August 1990 and demanding their full and immediate implementation,

Having decided in resolution 661 (1990) to impose economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Determined to bring to an end the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq which imperils the existence of a Member State, and to restore the legitimate authority and the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait, which requires the speedy implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

Deploring the loss of innocent lives stemming from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and determined to prevent further such losses,

Gravely alarmed that Iraq continues to refuse to comply with resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990) and in particular at the conduct of the Government of Iraq in using Iraqi flag vessels to export oil,

1. *Calls upon* those Member States co-operating with the Government of Kuwait which are deploying maritime forces to the area to use such measures commensurate to

the specific circumstances as may be necessary under the authority of the Security Council to halt all inward and outward maritime shipping, in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and destinations and to ensure strict implementation of the provisions related to such shipping laid down in resolution 661 (1990);

2. *Invites* Member States accordingly to co-operate as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) with maximum use of political and diplomatic measures, in accordance with paragraph 1 above;

3. *Requests* all States to provide, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, such assistance as may be required by the States referred to in paragraph 1 above;

4. *Also requests* the States concerned to co-ordinate their actions in pursuit of the above paragraphs of the present resolution using, as appropriate, mechanisms of the Military Staff Committee and, after consultation with the Secretary-General, to submit reports to the Security Council and the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in order to facilitate the monitoring of the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 2938th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Cuba and Yemen).

Decision

At its 2939th meeting, on 13 September 1990, the Council decided to invite the representative of Kuwait to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

Resolution 666 (1990)

of 13 September 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, paragraphs 3 (*c*) and 4 of which apply, except in humanitarian circumstances, to foodstuffs,

Recognizing that circumstances may arise in which it will be necessary for foodstuffs to be supplied to the civilian population in Iraq or Kuwait in order to relieve human suffering,

Noting that in this respect the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait has received communications from several Member States,

Emphasizing that it is for the Security Council, alone or acting through the Committee, to determine whether humanitarian circumstances have arisen,

Deeply concerned that Iraq has failed to comply with its obligations under Security Council resolution 664 (1990) of 18 August 1990 in respect of the safety and well-being of third-State nationals, and reaffirming that Iraq retains full responsibility in this regard under international humanitarian law including, where applicable, the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[105]

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that in order to make the necessary determination whether or not, for the purposes of paragraphs 3 (*c*) and 4 of resolution 661 (1990), humanitarian circumstances have arisen, the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait shall keep the situation regarding foodstuffs in Iraq and Kuwait under constant review;

2. *Expects* Iraq to comply with its obligations under resolution 664 (1990) in respect of third-State nationals and reaffirms that Iraq remains fully responsible for their safety and well-being in accordance with international humanitarian law including, where applicable, the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;[105]

3. *Requests*, for the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2 above, that the Secretary-General seek urgently, and on a continuing basis, information from relevant United Nations and other appropriate humanitarian agencies and all other sources on the availability of food in Iraq and Kuwait, such information to be communicated by the Secretary-General to the Committee regularly;

4. *Also requests* that in seeking and supplying such information particular attention be paid to such categories of persons who might suffer specially, such as children under 15 years of age, expectant mothers, maternity cases, the sick and the elderly;

5. *Decides* that if the Committee, after receiving the reports from the Secretary-General, determines that circumstances have arisen in which there is an urgent humanitarian need to supply foodstuffs to Iraq or Kuwait in order to relieve human suffering, it will report promptly to the Council its decision as to how such need should be met;

6. *Directs* the Committee that in formulating its decisions it should bear in mind that foodstuffs should be provided through the United Nations in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross or other appropriate humanitarian agencies and distributed by them or under their supervision, in order to ensure that they reach the intended beneficiaries;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to use his good offices to facilitate the delivery and distribution of foodstuffs to Kuwait and Iraq in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution and other relevant resolutions;

8. *Recalls* that resolution 661 (1990) does not apply to supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, but in this connection recommends that medical supplies should be exported under the strict supervision of the Government of the exporting State or by appropriate humanitarian agencies.

Adopted at the 2939th meeting by 13 votes to 2 (Cuba and Yemen).

Decision

At its 2940th meeting, on 16 September 1990, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq, Italy and

[105] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

Kuwait to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait:

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21755);[104]

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21756);[104]

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21757);[104]

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21758);[104]

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21759);[104]

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21760);[104]

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21761);[104]

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21762);[104]

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21763);[104]

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21764);[104]

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21765);[104]

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21766);[104]

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21767);[104]

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21768);[104]

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21769);[104]

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21770);[104]

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21771);[104]

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21773)".[104]

Resolution 667 (1990)

of 16 September 1990

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990, 664 (1990) of 18 August 1990, 665 (1990) of 25 August 1990 and 666 (1990) of 13 September 1990,

Recalling the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961[106] and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963,[107] to both of which Iraq is a party,

Considering that the decision of Iraq to order the closure of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait and to withdraw the privileges and immunities of these missions and their personnel is contrary to the decisions of the Security Council, the international conventions mentioned above and international law,

Deeply concerned that Iraq, notwithstanding the decisions of the Council and the provisions of the conventions mentioned above, has committed acts of violence against diplomatic missions and their personnel in Kuwait,

Outraged at recent violations by Iraq of diplomatic premises in Kuwait and at the abduction of personnel enjoying diplomatic immunity and foreign nationals who were present in these premises,

Considering also that these actions by Iraq constitute aggressive acts and a flagrant violation of its international obligations which strike at the root of the conduct of international relations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that Iraq is fully responsible for any use of violence against foreign nationals or against any diplomatic or consular mission in Kuwait or its personnel,

Determined to ensure respect for its decisions and for Article 25 of the Charter,

Considering further that the grave nature of Iraq's actions, which constitute a new escalation of its violations of international law, obliges the Council not only to express its immediate reaction but also to consult urgently in order to take further concrete measures to ensure Iraq's compliance with the Council's resolutions,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

[106] *Ibid.*, vol. 500, No. 7310.
[107] *Ibid.*, vol. 596, No. 8638.

1. *Strongly condemns* aggressive acts perpetrated by Iraq against diplomatic premises and personnel in Kuwait, including the abduction of foreign nationals who were present in those premises;

2. *Demands* the immediate release of those foreign nationals as well as all nationals mentioned in resolution 664 (1990);

3. *Also demands* that Iraq immediately and fully comply with its international obligations under resolutions 660 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990), the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961,[106] the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963[107] and international law;

4. *Further demands* that Iraq immediately protect the safety and well-being of diplomatic and consular personnel and premises in Kuwait and in Iraq and take no action to hinder the diplomatic and consular missions in the performance of their functions, including access to their nationals and the protection of their person and interests;

5. *Reminds* all States that they are obliged to observe strictly resolutions 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990) and 666 (1990);

6. *Decides* to consult urgently to take further concrete measures as soon as possible, under Chapter VII of the Charter, in response to Iraq's continued violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of resolutions of the Security Council and of international law.

Adopted unanimously at the 2940th meeting.

Decision

At its 2942nd meeting, on 24 September 1990, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

Resolution 669 (1990)

of 24 September 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990,

Recalling also Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Conscious of the fact that an increasing number of requests for assistance have been received under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter,

Entrusts the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait with the task of examining requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter and making recommendations to the President of the Security Council for appropriate action.

Adopted unanimously at the 2942nd meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 24 September 1990,[108] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"In informal consultations of the whole of the Council, it was decided to bring to your attention the special report relating to Jordan, and the recommendations contained therein, submitted by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait,[109] which has been approved, and to ask you to proceed to implement the actions contained in the report and in the recommendations.

"As you know, this action is taken in response to a request of the Jordanian Government for relief under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations from the effects resulting from implementation of the measures required under Security Council resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990."[110]

At its 2943rd meeting, on 25 September 1990, the Council decided to invite the representative of Kuwait to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

Resolution 670 (1990)

of 25 September 1990

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990, 664 (1990) of 18 August 1990, 665 (1990) of 25 August 1990, 666 (1990) of 13 September 1990 and 667 (1990) of 16 September 1990,

Condemning Iraq's continued occupation of Kuwait, its failure to rescind its actions and end its purported annexation and its holding of third-State nationals against their will, in flagrant violation of resolutions 660 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990) and 667 (1990) and of international humanitarian law,

Condemning also the treatment by Iraqi forces of Kuwaiti nationals, including measures to force them to leave their own country and mistreatment of persons and property in Kuwait in violation of international law,

Noting with grave concern the persistent attempts to evade the measures laid down in resolution 661 (1990),

Noting also that a number of States have limited the number of Iraqi diplomatic and consular officials in their countries and that others are planning to do so,

Determined to ensure by all necessary means the strict and complete application of the measures laid down in resolution 661 (1990),

Determined also to ensure respect for its decisions and the provisions of Articles 25 and 48 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Affirming that any acts of the Government of Iraq which are contrary to the above-mentioned resolutions or to Ar-

[108] S/21826.

[109] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1990*, document S/21786.

[110] *Ibid.*, document S/21620.

ticles 25 or 48 of the Charter, such as Decree No. 377 of 16 September 1990 of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, are null and void,

Reaffirming its determination to ensure compliance with its resolutions by maximum use of political and diplomatic means,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's use of his good offices to advance a peaceful solution based on the relevant resolutions of the Council and noting with appreciation his continuing efforts to this end,

Underlining to the Government of Iraq that its continued failure to comply with the terms of resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 666 (1990) and 667 (1990) could lead to further serious action by the Council under the Charter, including under Chapter VII,

Recalling the provisions of Article 103 of the Charter,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Calls upon* all States to carry out their obligations to ensure strict and complete compliance with resolution 661 (1990) and in particular paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 thereof;

2. *Confirms* that resolution 661 (1990) applies to all means of transport, including aircraft;

3. *Decides* that all States, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted before the date of the present resolution, shall deny permission to any aircraft to take off from their territory if the aircraft would carry any cargo to or from Iraq or Kuwait other than food in humanitarian circumstances, subject to authorization by the Security Council or the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and in accordance with resolution 666 (1990), or supplies intended strictly for medical purposes or solely for the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group;

4. *Decides also* that all States shall deny permission to any aircraft destined to land in Iraq or Kuwait, whatever its State of registration, to overfly their territory unless:

(*a*) The aircraft lands at an airfield designated by the State outside Iraq or Kuwait in order to permit its inspection to ensure that there is no cargo on board in violation of resolution 661 (1990) or the present resolution, and for this purpose the aircraft may be detained for as long as necessary; or

(*b*) The particular flight has been approved by the Security Council Committee; or

(c) The flight is certified by the United Nations as solely for the purposes of the Military Observer Group;

5. *Decides further* that each State shall take all necessary measures to ensure that any aircraft registered in its territory or operated by an operator who has his principal place of business or permanent residence in its territory complies with the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) and the present resolution;

6. *Decides moreover* that all States shall notify in a timely fashion the Security Council Committee of any flight between its territory and Iraq or Kuwait to which the requirement to land in paragraph 4 above does not apply, and the purpose for such a flight;

7. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate in taking such measures as may be necessary, consistent with international law, including the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation of 7 December 1944,[111] to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) or the present resolution;

8. *Also calls upon* all States to detain any ships of Iraqi registry which enter their ports and which are being or have been used in violation of resolution 661 (1990), or to deny such ships entrance to their ports except in circumstances recognized under international law as necessary to safeguard human life;

9. *Reminds* all States of their obligations under resolution 661 (1990) with regard to the freezing of Iraqi assets, and the protection of the assets of the legitimate Government of Kuwait and its agencies, located within their territory and to report to the Security Council Committee regarding those assets;

10. *Further calls upon* all States to provide to the Security Council Committee information regarding the action taken by them to implement the provisions laid down in the present resolution;

11. *Affirms* that the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations in the United Nations system are required to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to the terms of resolution 661 (1990) and of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to consider, in the event of evasion of the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) or of the present resolution by a State or its nationals or through its territory, measures directed at the State in question to prevent such evasion;

13. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[105] applies to Kuwait and that, as a High Contracting Party to the Convention, Iraq is bound to comply fully with all its terms and in particular is liable under the Convention in respect of the grave breaches committed by it, as are individuals who commit or order the commission of grave breaches.

Adopted at the 2943rd meeting by 14 votes to 1 (Cuba).

Decisions

At its 2950th meeting, on 27 October 1990, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq and Kuwait to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

At its 2951st meeting, on 29 October 1990, the Council proceeded with discussion of the question.

Resolution 674 (1990)

of 29 October 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990, 664 (1990) of 18 August 1990, 665 (1990) of 25 August

[111] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 15, No. 102.

1990, 666 (1990) of 13 September 1990, 667 (1990) of 16 September 1990 and 670 (1990) of 25 September 1990,

Stressing the urgent need for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from Kuwait and for the restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and of the authority of its legitimate Government,

Condemning the actions by the Iraqi authorities and occupying forces to take third-State nationals hostage and to mistreat and oppress Kuwaiti and third-State nationals, and the other actions reported to the Council, such as the destruction of Kuwaiti demographic records, the forced departure of Kuwaitis, the relocation of population in Kuwait and the unlawful destruction and seizure of public and private property in Kuwait, including hospital supplies and equipment, in violation of the decisions of the Council, the Charter of the United Nations, the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[105] the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961,[106] the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963[107] and international law,

Expressing grave alarm over the situation of third-State nationals in Kuwait and Iraq, including the personnel of the diplomatic and consular missions of such States,

Reaffirming that the above-mentioned Geneva Convention applies to Kuwait and that, as a High Contracting Party to the Convention, Iraq is bound to comply fully with all its terms and in particular is liable under the Convention in respect of the grave breaches committed by it, as are individuals who commit or order the commission of grave breaches,

Recalling the efforts of the Secretary-General concerning the safety and well-being of third-State nationals in Iraq and Kuwait,

Deeply concerned at the economic cost and at the loss and suffering caused to individuals in Kuwait and Iraq as a result of the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

*

* *

Reaffirming the goal of the international community of maintaining international peace and security by seeking to resolve international disputes and conflicts through peaceful means,

Recalling the important role that the United Nations and the Secretary-General have played in the peaceful solution of disputes and conflicts in conformity with the provisions of the Charter,

Alarmed by the dangers of the present crisis caused by the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait, which directly threaten international peace and security, and seeking to avoid any further worsening of the situation,

Calling upon Iraq to comply with its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 660 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990),

Reaffirming its determination to ensure compliance by Iraq with its resolutions by maximum use of political and diplomatic means,

A

1. *Demands* that the Iraqi authorities and occupying forces immediately cease and desist from taking third-State nationals hostage, mistreating and oppressing Kuwaiti and third-State nationals and any other actions, such as those reported to the Council and described above, that violate the decisions of the Council, the Charter of the United Nations, the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[105] the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961,[106] the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963[107] and international law;

2. *Invites* States to collate substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them on the grave breaches by Iraq as per paragraph 1 above and to make this information available to the Council;

3. *Reaffirms its demand* that Iraq immediately fulfil its obligations to third-State nationals in Kuwait and Iraq, including the personnel of diplomatic and consular missions, under the Charter, the above-mentioned Geneva Convention, the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, general principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the Council;

4. *Also reaffirms its demand* that Iraq permit and facilitate the immediate departure from Kuwait and Iraq of those third-State nationals, including diplomatic and consular personnel, who wish to leave;

5. *Demands* that Iraq ensure the immediate access to food, water and basic services necessary to the protection and well-being of Kuwaiti nationals and of third-State nationals in Kuwait and Iraq, including the personnel of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait;

6. *Reaffirms its demand* that Iraq immediately protect the safety and well-being of diplomatic and consular personnel and premises in Kuwait and in Iraq, take no action to hinder these diplomatic and consular missions in the performance of their functions, including access to their nationals and the protection of their person and interests, and rescind its orders for the closure of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait and the withdrawal of the immunity of their personnel;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of the continued exercise of his good offices concerning the safety and well-being of third-State nationals in Iraq and Kuwait, to seek to achieve the objectives of paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 above, in particular the provision of food, water and basic services to Kuwaiti nationals and to the diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait and the evacuation of third-State nationals;

8. *Reminds* Iraq that under international law it is liable for any loss, damage or injury arising in regard to Kuwait and third States, and their nationals and corporations, as a result of the invasion and illegal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq;

9. *Invites* States to collect relevant information regarding their claims, and those of their nationals and corporations, for restitution or financial compensation by Iraq, with a view to such arrangements as may be established in accordance with international law;

10. *Requires* that Iraq comply with the provisions of the present resolution and its previous resolutions, failing

which the Council will need to take further measures under the Charter;

11. *Decides* to remain actively and permanently seized of the matter until Kuwait has regained its independence and peace has been restored in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

B

12. *Reposes its trust* in the Secretary-General to make available his good offices and, as he considers appropriate, to pursue them and to undertake diplomatic efforts in order to reach a peaceful solution to the crisis caused by the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait, on the basis of resolutions 660 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990), and calls upon all States, both those in the region and others, to pursue on this basis their efforts to this end, in conformity with the Charter, in order to improve the situation and restore peace, security and stability;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the results of his good offices and diplomatic efforts.

Adopted at the 2951st meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Cuba and Yemen).

Decisions

At its 2959th meeting, on 27 November 1990, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bahrain, Egypt and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Egypt,[112] to extend an invitation to Mr. Engin Ansay under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2960th meeting, on 27 November 1990, the Council decided to invite the representative of Qatar to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2962nd meeting, on 28 November 1990, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United Arab Emirates to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 677 (1990)

of 28 November 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990 and 674 (1990) of 29 October 1990,

Reiterating its concern for the suffering caused to individuals in Kuwait as a result of the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq,

Gravely concerned at the ongoing attempt by Iraq to alter the demographic composition of Kuwait and to destroy the civil records maintained by the legitimate Government of Kuwait,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* the attempts by Iraq to alter the demographic composition of Kuwait and to destroy the civil records maintained by the legitimate Government of Kuwait;

2. *Mandates* the Secretary-General to take custody of a copy of the population register of Kuwait, the authenticity of which has been certified by the legitimate Government of Kuwait and which covers the registration of the population up to 1 August 1990;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, in cooperation with the legitimate Government of Kuwait, an order of rules and regulations governing access to and use of the said copy of the population register.

Adopted unanimously at the 2962nd meeting.

Decision

At its 2963rd meeting, on 29 November 1990, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the question.

Resolution 678 (1990)

of 29 November 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990, 664 (1990) of 18 August 1990, 665 (1990) of 25 August 1990, 666 (1990) of 13 September 1990, 667 (1990) of 16 September 1990, 669 (1990) of 24 September 1990, 670 (1990) of 25 September 1990, 674 (1990) of 29 October 1990 and 677 (1990) of 28 November 1990,

Noting that, despite all efforts by the United Nations, Iraq refuses to comply with its obligation to implement resolution 660 (1990) and the above-mentioned subsequent relevant resolutions, in flagrant contempt of the Security Council,

Mindful of its duties and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance and preservation of international peace and security,

Determined to secure full compliance with its decisions,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Demands* that Iraq comply fully with resolution 660 (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions, and decides, while maintaining all its decisions, to allow Iraq one final opportunity, as a pause of goodwill, to do so;

2. *Authorizes* Member States co-operating with the Government of Kuwait, unless Iraq on or before 15 January 1991 fully implements, as set forth in paragraph 1 above, the above-mentioned resolutions, to use all necessary

[112] Document S/21968, incorporated in the record of the 2959th meeting.

means to uphold and implement resolution 660 (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions and to restore international peace and security in the area;

3. *Requests* all States to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken in pursuance of paragraph 2 above;

4. *Requests* the States concerned to keep the Security Council regularly informed on the progress of actions undertaken pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 2963rd meeting by 12 votes to 2 (Cuba and Yemen), with 1 abstention (China).

Decision

In a letter dated 21 December 1990,[113] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"By resolution 669 (1990), adopted at its 2942nd meeting, on 24 September 1990, the Council, recalling its resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, entrusted the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait with the task of examining requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, and making recommendations to the President of the Council for appropriate action.

"By letters dated 19 and 21 December 1990,[114] the Chairman of the Committee transmitted the recommendations of the Committee with regard to the following 18 States: Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, India, Lebanon, Mauritania, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

"At consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 20 December 1990, it was decided to inform you of the above-mentioned recommendations of the Committee pursuant to resolution 669 (1990) in connection with requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter and to request you to implement the actions contained in the recommendations."

[113] S/22033.

[114] S/22021 and Add.1.

THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

Decision

At its 2941st meeting, on 20 September 1990, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia".

Resolution 668 (1990)

of 20 September 1990

The Security Council,

Convinced of the need to find an early, just and lasting peaceful solution of the Cambodia conflict,

Noting that the Paris Conference on Cambodia, which met from 30 July to 30 August 1989, made progress in elaborating a wide variety of elements necessary for reaching a comprehensive political settlement,

Taking note with appreciation of the continuing efforts of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which have resulted in the framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict,[115]

Also taking note with appreciation of the efforts of the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and other countries involved in promoting the search for a comprehensive political settlement,

Further taking note with appreciation of the efforts of Indonesia and France as Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and of all participants in the Conference to facilitate the restoration of peace to Cambodia,

Noting that these efforts are aimed at enabling the Cambodian people to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination through free and fair elections organized and conducted by the United Nations in a neutral political environment with full respect for the national sovereignty of Cambodia,

1. *Endorses* the framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict[115] and encourages the continuing efforts of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America in this regard;

2. *Welcomes* the acceptance of this framework in its entirety by all the Cambodian parties, as the basis for settling the Cambodia conflict, at the informal meeting of the Cambodian parties at Jakarta on 10 September 1990 and their commitment to it;

3. *Also welcomes* the commitment of the Cambodian parties, in full co-operation with all other participants in the Paris Conference on Cambodia, to elaborating this framework into a comprehensive political settlement through the processes of the Conference;

4. *Welcomes*, in particular, the agreement reached by all Cambodian parties at Jakarta[116] to form a Supreme National Council as the unique legitimate body and source of authority in which, throughout the transitional period, the independence, national sovereignty and unity of Cambodia is embodied;

5. *Urges* the members of the Supreme National Coun-

[115] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1990*, document S/21689, annex.

[116] *Ibid.*, document S/21732, annex.

cil, in full accord with the framework document, to elect the Chairman of the Council as soon as possible, so as to implement the agreement referred to in paragraph 4 above;

6. *Notes* that the Supreme National Council will therefore represent Cambodia externally and it is to designate its representatives to occupy the seat of Cambodia at the United Nations, in the United Nations specialized agencies and in other international institutions and international conferences;

7. *Urges* all parties to the conflict to exercise maximum self-restraint so as to create the peaceful climate required to facilitate the achievement and the implementation of a comprehensive political settlement;

8. *Calls upon* the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference to intensify their consultations with a view to reconvening the Conference, whose task will be to elaborate and adopt the comprehensive political settlement and to draw up a detailed plan of implementation in accord with the above-mentioned framework;

9. *Urges* the Supreme National Council, all Cambodians and all parties to the conflict to co-operate fully in this process;

10. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue, within the context of preparations for reconvening the Paris Conference and on the basis of the present resolution, preparatory studies to assess the resource implications, timing and other considerations relevant to the United Nations role;

11. *Calls upon* all States to support the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement as outlined in the above-mentioned framework.

Adopted unanimously at the 2491st meeting.

LETTER DATED 7 DECEMBER 1990 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Decision

At its 2972nd meeting, on 22 December 1990, the Council decided to invite the representative of New Zealand to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 7 December 1990 from the President of the Trusteeship Council addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22008)".[117]

Resolution 683 (1990)

of 22 December 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling Chapter XII of the Charter of the United Nations, which established an international trusteeship system,

Conscious of its responsibility relating to strategic areas as set forth in Article 83, paragraph 1, of the Charter,

Recalling its resolution 21 (1947) of 2 April 1947, by which it approved the Trusteeship Agreement for the former Japanese Mandated Islands,[118] since known as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,

Noting that the Trusteeship Agreement designated the United States of America as Administering Authority of the Trust Territory,

Mindful that article 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement, in conformity with Article 76 of the Charter, obligated the Administering Authority, *inter alia*, to promote the development of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Trust Territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned,

Aware that, towards this end, negotiations between the Administering Authority and representatives of the Trust Territory began in 1969 and resulted in the conclusion of a Compact of Free Association in the case of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands, and a Commonwealth Covenant in the case of the Northern Mariana Islands,

Satisfied that the peoples of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands have freely exercised their right to self-determination in approving their respective new status agreements in plebiscites observed by visiting missions of the Trusteeship Council and that, in addition to these plebiscites, the duly constituted legislatures of these entities have adopted resolutions approving the respective new status agreements, thereby freely expressing their wish to terminate the status of these entities as parts of the Trust Territory,

Hoping that the people of Palau will be able in due course to complete the process of freely exercising their right to self-determination,

Taking note of Trusteeship Council resolution 2183 (LIII) of 28 May 1986 and of subsequent reports of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council,

Determines, in the light of the entry into force of the new status agreements for the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands, that the objectives of the Trusteeship Agreement have been fully attained, and that the applicability of the Trusteeship Agreement has terminated, with respect to those entities.

Adopted at the 2972nd meeting by 14 votes to 1 (Cuba).

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[117] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990.*

[118] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 8, No. 123.

Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS[119]

A. *Application of the Republic of Namibia*

Decisions

At its 2917th meeting, on 17 April 1990, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Republic of Namibia for membership in the United Nations[120] to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules and procedures.

At its 2918th meeting, on the same day, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Brazil, Mali and South Africa to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members[121] concerning the application of the Republic of Namibia for admission to membership in the United Nations.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 652 (1990)
of 17 April 1990

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Namibia for admission to the United Nations,[120]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Namibia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted unanimously at the 2918th meeting

Decision

In the absence of any objections, the Council then adopted the proposal contained in paragraph 4 of the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members[121] that the Security Council request the inclusion of an item entitled "Admission of new Members to the United Nations" in the supplementary list of items for the agenda of the eighteenth special session of the General Assembly.

B. *Application of the Principality of Liechtenstein*

Decisions

At its 2935th meeting, on 13 August 1990, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Principality of Liechtenstein for membership in the United Nations[122] to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules and procedures.

At its 2936th meeting, on 14 August 1990, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members[123] concerning the application of the Principality of Liechtenstein for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 663 (1990)
of 14 August 1990

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Principality of Liechtenstein for admission to the United Nations,[122]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Principality of Liechtenstein be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Approved unanimously at the 2936th meeting.

[119] Resolutions or decisions on this question were adopted by the Council in 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1952, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983 and 1984.

[120] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21241.

[121] *Ibid.*, document S/21251.

[122] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1990*, document S/21486.

[123] *Ibid.*, document S/21506.

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL CONCERNING HAITI

Decisions

In a letter dated 7 September 1990,[124] the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council as follows:

"The members of the Council will recall that during the Council's informal consultations on 28 June 1990 I informed them of a letter which I had received from the President of the Interim Government of Haiti. In that letter, dated 23 June 1990,[125] the President requested the assistance of the United Nations in connection with the forthcoming elections in Haiti.

"I subsequently received a further letter from the President on 9 August 1990[126] which elaborated on the Haitian Government's request and described the functions to be performed by the civilian and security components of the requested observer mission.

"More recently, I received a letter dated 20 August 1990 from the representative of Barbados, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States,[127] by which he forwarded to me the text of a draft resolution[128] which the Group intended to submit for consideration by the General Assembly as a means of responding to the specific requests contained in the letter of 9 August from the President of Haiti.

"The purpose of the present letter is to request you to transmit to the members of the Council certain information which I intend to convey to the General Assembly, in accordance with that organ's rules of procedure, when the Assembly considers the draft resolution prepared by the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States. The main points which I intend to convey are as follows:

"(*a*) If the General Assembly adopts the draft resolution, I would establish an observer mission, to be known as the United Nations Observer Group for the Verification of Elections in Haiti, to provide assistance in the observation and verification of the electoral process and in drawing up electoral security plans and observing their implementation, as requested by the President of Haiti;

"(*b*) The Group would be in the field for about three months, from early October 1990 until early January 1991. Its work would begin with the registration of voters, which is scheduled to start on 5 October 1990, would continue with the electoral campaign and would conclude with the election itself, which is scheduled for early December 1990, followed by a run-off election about four weeks later;

"(*c*) The Group would consist of about 87 staff members of the United Nations, who would fill substantive and administrative posts, and up to 150 military or security personnel, who would be made available by Member States as necessary, at my request. About 65 of the military personnel would be required in Haiti during the registration phase; the remainder could be deployed during the period of the election itself;

"(*d*) During the electoral process, the Group's civilian personnel would be augmented by 80 election monitors, 40 of whom would be staff members of the Organization, with the other 40 being made available by Member States, at my request, and by up to 100 other staff members from United Nations agencies in Haiti and the region;

"(*e*) Some of the equipment required by the Group would be obtained on a temporary basis from the United Nations Supply Depot at Pisa, Italy, or from other existing United Nations missions;

"(*f*) The total cost of the Group to the United Nations would be in the region of $9.6 million, and, in my view, should be considered as extraordinary expenses.

"I should be grateful if you would transmit the above information to the members of the Council."

In a letter dated 17 September 1990,[129] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to his letter of 7 September[124] and informed the President of the Council that he was enclosing the text of a further letter from the President of Haiti, dated 14 September,[130] clarifying the Haitian Government's request for the assistance of the United Nations in connection with the forthcoming general elections in Haiti.

In a letter dated 5 October 1990,[131] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have informed the members of the Council of your letter of 7 September[124] concerning possible United Nations assistance in connection with the forthcoming elections in Haiti, and your letter of 17 September[129] clarifying the Haitian Government's request.

"The members of the Council, without prejudice to their positions on the competence of the organs of the United Nations on electoral assistance if requested by a Member State and without prejudice to the right of any member of the Council to raise the matter at any later time in the Council for further consideration, concur that it is important that you respond positively to the request for assistance from the Government of Haiti on an urgent basis. They note that the proposed assistance to its electoral process, as requested by the President of the Interim Government of Haiti, which involves, *inter alia*, the provision of advisers, observers and experts on electoral security matters, but does not include the use of any United Nations peace-keeping forces, will be considered in its entirety by the General Assembly. They express the hope that the General Assembly will take urgent action so that the United Nations assistance can be extended within the time-frame required by Haiti to hold its elections."

[124] S/21845.
[125] A/44/965 and Corr.1, annex.
[126] A/44/973, annex II.
[127] A/44/973.
[128] *Ibid.*, annex I.
[129] S/21846.
[130] *Ibid.*, annex.
[131] S/21847.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE[132]

Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

Decisions

On 15 November 1990, the Security Council, at its 2955th and 2956th meetings, and the General Assembly, at the 38th and 39th meetings of its forty-fourth session, elected five members of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of the following judges:

Mr. José María Ruda (Argentina);

Mr. Kéba Mbaye (Senegal);

Sir Robert Yewdall Jennings (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

Mr. Gilbert Guillaume (France);

Mr. Raghunandau Swarup Pathak (India).

The following were elected:

Mr. Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley (Venezuela);

Mr. Gilbert Guillaume (France);

Sir Robert Yewdall Jennings (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

Mr. Christopher Gregory Weeramantry (Sri Lanka);

Mr. Raymond Ranjeva (Madagascar).

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[132] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1946, 1948, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1984, 1985, 1987 and 1989.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1990 FOR THE FIRST TIME

NOTE: The Council's practice is to adopt at each meeting, on the basis of the provisional agenda circulated in advance, the agenda for that particular meeting; the agenda as adopted for each meeting in 1990 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year*, 2904th to 2972nd meetings.

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the Council decided, in 1990, to include in its agenda an item that had not been inscribed previously.

Item	*Meeting*	*Date*
Letter dated 3 January 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	2905th	17 January 1990
Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	2907th	9 February 1990
United Nations peace-keeping operations	2924th	30 May 1990
The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	2932nd	2 August 1990
The situation in Cambodia	2941st	20 September 1990
Letter dated 7 December 1990 from the President of the Trusteeship Council addressed to the President of the Security Council	2972nd	22 December 1990

CHECK-LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1990

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Page*
647 (1990)	11 January 1990	The situation relating to Afghanistan	1
648 (1990)	31 January 1990	The situation in the Middle East	2
649 (1990)	12 March 1990	The situation in Cyprus	10
650 (1990)	27 March 1990	Central America: efforts towards peace	14
651 (1990)	29 March 1990	The situation between Iran and Iraq	13
652 (1990)	17 April 1990	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Namibia)	30
653 (1990)	20 April 1990	Central America: efforts towards peace	15
654 (1990)	4 May 1990	Central America: efforts towards peace	15
655 (1990)	31 May 1990	The situation in the Middle East	3
656 (1990)	8 June 1990	Central America: efforts towards peace	16
657 (1990)	15 June 1990	The situation in Cyprus	10
658 (1990)	27 June 1990	The situation concerning Western Sahara	18
659 (1990)	31 July 1990	The situation in the Middle East	3
660 (1990)	2 August 1990	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	19
661 (1990)	6 August 1990	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	19
662 (1990)	9 August 1990	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	20
663 (1990)	14 August 1990	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Liechtenstein)	30
664 (1990)	18 August 1990	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	21
665 (1990)	25 August 1990	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	21
666 (1990)	13 September 1990	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	22
667 (1990)	16 September 1990	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	23
668 (1990)	20 September 1990	The situation in Cambodia	28
669 (1990)	24 September 1990	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	24
670 (1990)	25 September 1990	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	24
671 (1990)	27 September 1990	The situation between Iran and Iraq	13
672 (1990)	12 October 1990	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	7
673 (1990)	24 October 1990	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	7
674 (1990)	29 October 1990	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	25
675 (1990)	5 November 1990	Central America: efforts towards peace	17
676 (1990)	28 November 1990	The situation between Iran and Iraq	13
677 (1990)	28 November 1990	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	27
678 (1990)	29 November 1990	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	27
679 (1990)	30 November 1990	The situation in the Middle East	4
680 (1990)	14 December 1990	The situation in Cyprus	12
681 (1990)	20 December 1990	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	8
682 (1990)	21 December 1990	The situation in Cyprus	12
683 (1990)	22 December 1990	Letter dated 7 December 1990 from the President of the Trusteeship Council addressed to the President of the Security Council	29

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